

PART I
COUNTRY LABOUR PROFILES



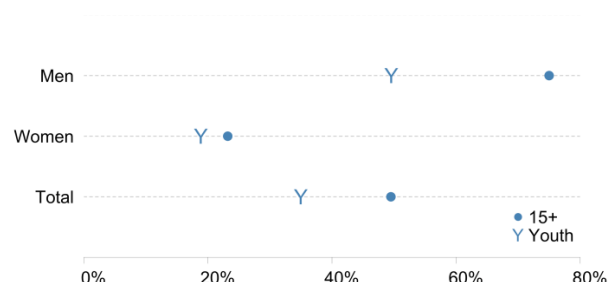
At a Glance

Total Unemployment	9.0%
Unemployment for Women	22.6%
Unemployment for Youth	24.8%
Total Economic Activity Rate	49.5%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	23.2%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	35.0%
Main Occupations	
1. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery	27.7%
2. Craft and Related	17.8%
3. Professionals	12.9%

Only 23.2 per cent of Egyptian women participated in the labour force in 2010

In 2010, 23.2 per cent of Egyptian women of working age participated in the labour force, which is less than a third of the rate for men of working age, at 75 per cent. Women's youth participation was even lower, at 18.9 per cent.

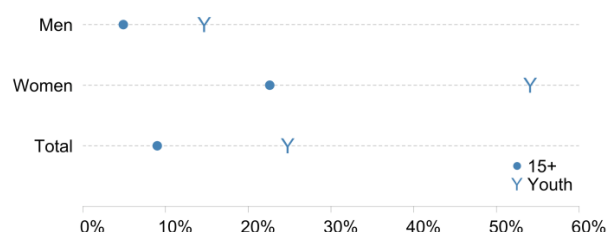
Figure 1.1.1: Labour force participation rates of Egyptians, 2010



Over half of economically active female youth were unemployed

The unemployment rate for female youth was 54.1 per cent in 2010, over twice the rate for working-age women, at 22.6 per cent. Unemployment among working-age men was low, at 4.9 per cent, but the rate amongst male youth was three times as high, at 14.7 per cent.

Figure 1.1.2: Unemployment rates of Egyptians, 2010

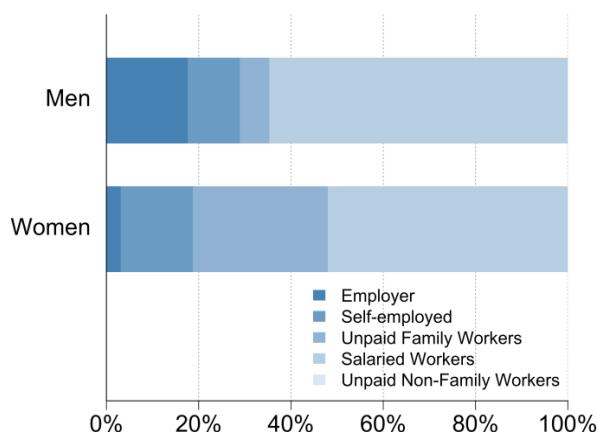


Majority were salaried workers

Fifty two per cent of Egyptian women and 64.7 per cent of Egyptian men were salaried workers in 2010. The second most common employment statuses were 'Employer' for men (17.6 per cent) and 'unpaid family worker' for women (29.3 per cent). No data was provided for the unpaid non-family worker category.

All data in this section describe Egyptian nationals. The non-national population is not included. 'At a glance' data are from 2010.

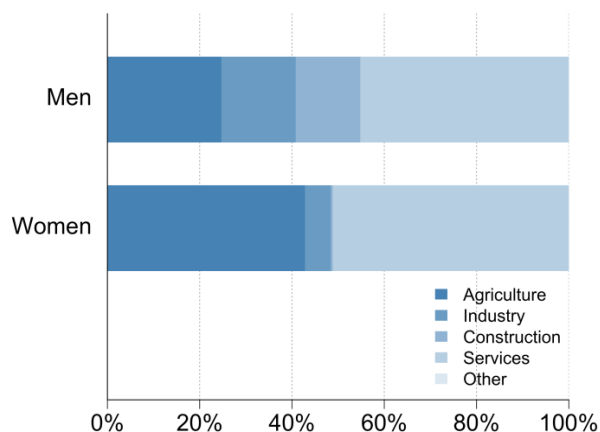
Figure 1.1.3: Employment status of Egyptians, 2010



The majority worked in services and agriculture

Approximately 45 per cent of Egyptian men and over half (51.2 per cent) of Egyptian women worked in the service sector in 2010. The agriculture sector provided work for another 24.7 per cent of Egyptian men and 42.8 per cent of Egyptian women.

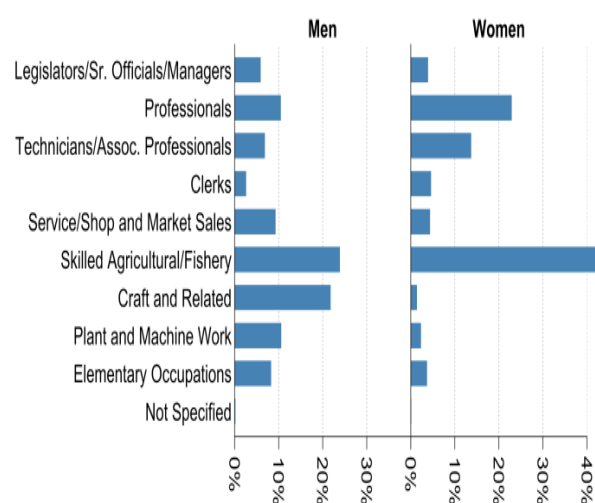
Figure 1.1.4: Egyptians' employment by economic activity, 2010



Skilled agriculture and fishery were the most common occupations for both men and women

More men and women were employed as 'Skilled Agriculture and Fishery' workers in 2010 than in any other occupation, 23.9 per cent of men and 43.0 per cent of women. 'Craft and Related' occupations were also common, providing jobs for 21.8 per cent of Egyptian men. Over one fifth of women (22.9 per cent) worked as professionals.

Figure 1.1.5: Egyptians' employment by occupation and sex, 2010





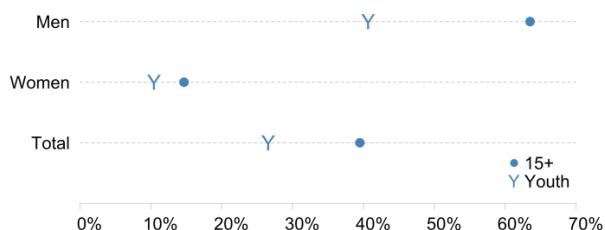
At a Glance

Total Unemployment	12.5%
Unemployment for Women	21.7%
Unemployment for Youth	28.1%
Total Economic Activity Rate	39.5%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	14.7%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	26.6%
Main Occupations	
1. Service/Shop and Market Sales	27.4%
2. Professionals	23.5%
3. Craft and Related	15.2%

Low labour force participation for Jordanian men and women

Approximately 64 per cent of Jordanian men participated in the labour force in 2010, while the figure was only 14.7 per cent for women. Rates amongst youth were even lower, 40.7 per cent for men and 10.5 per cent for women.

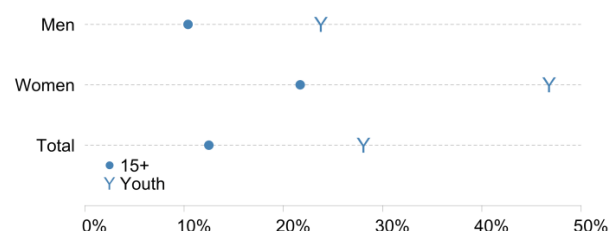
Figure 1.2.1: Labour force participation rates for Jordanians, 2010



Unemployment rate over twice as high for Jordanian youth

The unemployment rate for male youth was more than twice as high as the total unemployment rate for men (23.8 per cent vs. 10.4 per cent) in 2010. The rate of unemployment amongst female youth was also more than double the total rate for women (46.8 per cent vs. 21.7 per cent).

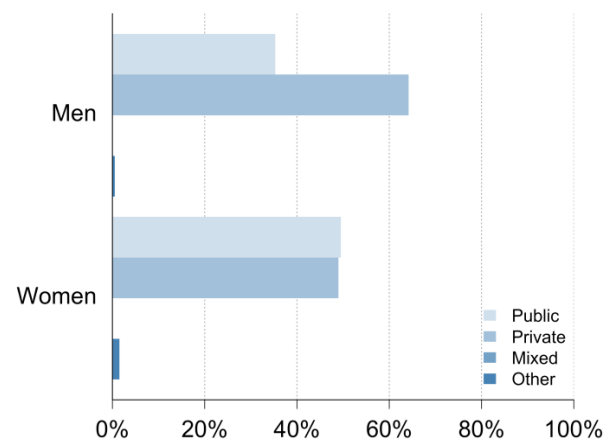
Figure 1.2.2: Unemployment rates for Jordanians, 2010



Private sector employment more common for men than for women

The private sector provided jobs for most working Jordanian men (64.2 per cent) in 2010. Jobs for women were evenly distributed between the public and private sectors, 49.5 per cent and 49.0 per cent respectively. Only a small percentage of jobs fell into the category of 'other', while no data were provided for mixed-sector employment.

Figure 1.2.3: Employment by economic sector, 2010

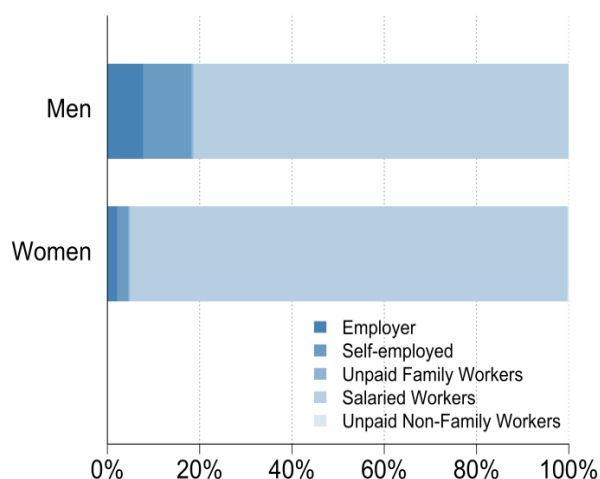


All data in this section describe Jordanian nationals. The non-national population is not included. 'At a glance' data are from 2010.

Most Jordanians were salaried workers

Around 81 per cent of Jordanian men and 94.8 per cent of Jordanian women were ‘Salaried’ workers in 2010. Most of the remaining workers fell into the ‘Employer’ and ‘Self-employed’ categories. Less than 1 per cent were reported as unpaid workers (either family or non-family).

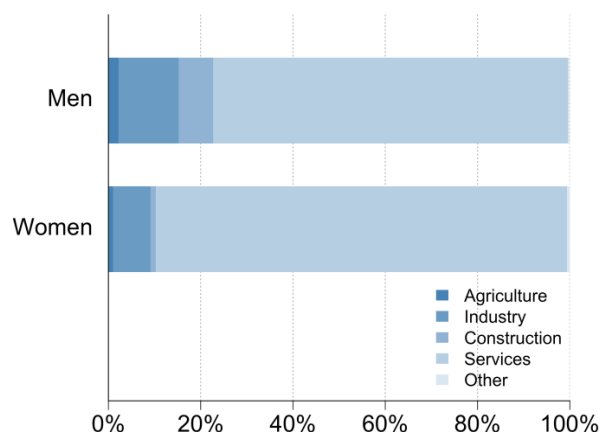
Figure 1.2.4: Employment status of Jordanians, 2010



Majority in service sector

In 2010, 76.9 per cent of working Jordanian men and 89.1 per cent of working Jordanian women held jobs in the service sector. Also common were jobs in the industry sector, which accounted for 13.0 per cent of men’s work and 8.1 per cent of women’s work.

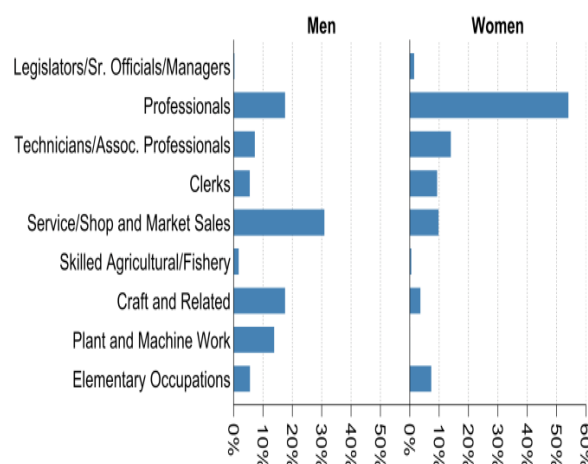
Figure 1.2.5: Employment by economic activity, 2010



Over half of working Jordanian women were professionals in 2010

Over half (54.0 per cent) of working Jordanian women were ‘Professional’ workers in 2010. The next most common occupation amongst women was ‘Technicians and Associate Professionals’ (14.0 per cent). ‘Service and Shop and Market Sales’ was most common for men (30.9 per cent), followed by ‘Professionals’ and ‘Craft and Related’ workers (both 17.5 per cent).

Figure 1.2.6: Employment by occupation and sex, 2010





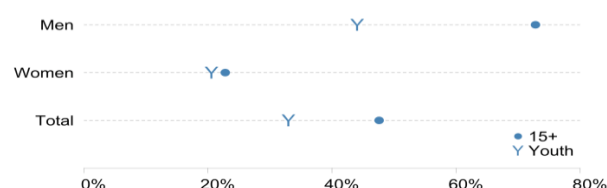
At a Glance

Total Unemployment	6.2%
Unemployment for Women	10.3%
Unemployment for Youth	16.9%
Total Economic Activity Rate	47.6%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	22.8%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	33.0%
Main Occupations	
1. Craft and Related	22.8%
2. Legislators/Senior Officials/Managers	16.3%
3. Service/Shop and Market Sales	10.9%

Men's labour force participation three times the rate of women

In 2009, 72.8 per cent of men participated in the labour force in Lebanon, which was over three times the rate of women (22.8 per cent). The female youth rate, 20.6 per cent, trailed only slightly behind the total rate for women, but the male youth rate, 44.1 per cent, was considerably lower than the rate for all working-age men.

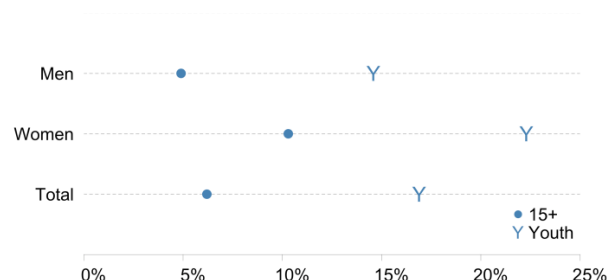
Figure 1.3.1: Labour force participation rates in Lebanon, 2009



Relatively low overall unemployment rates, but markedly high for youth and women

Overall unemployment rates in Lebanon were 4.9 per cent for men and 10.3 per cent for women. Youth rates were more than twice those rates – 14.6 per cent for men and 22.3 per cent for women.

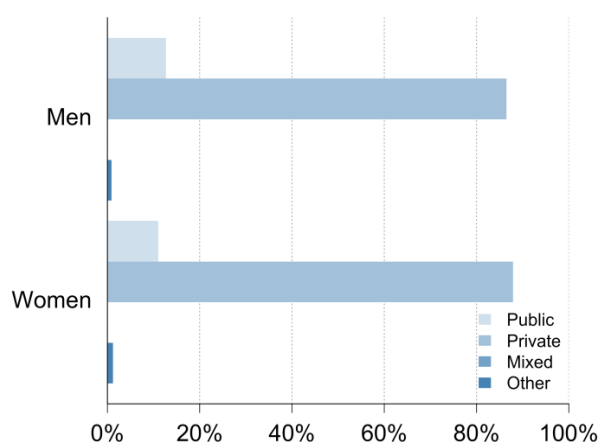
Figure 1.3.2: Unemployment rates in Lebanon, 2009



Job market dominated by the private sector

The private sector accounted for the majority of both men's and women's employment in Lebanon in 2009. The vast majority of men (86.5 per cent) and women (87.9 per cent) worked in the private sector. Respectively, 0.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent of men's and women's work fell into the category of other. No data were provided for mixed-sector employment.

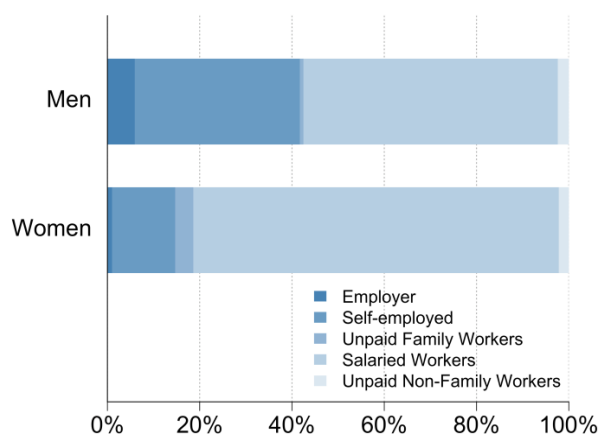
Figure 1.3.3: Employment by economic sector in Lebanon, 2009



Large share of workers self-employed

In 2009, the most common employment status in Lebanon was that of salaried worker (55.1 per cent of men and 79.2 per cent of women). Self-employed men and women also made up a large percentage of the workforce; 13.7 per cent of women and 35.8 per cent of men fell into the self-employed category.

Figure 1.3.4: Employment by status and sex in Lebanon, 2009

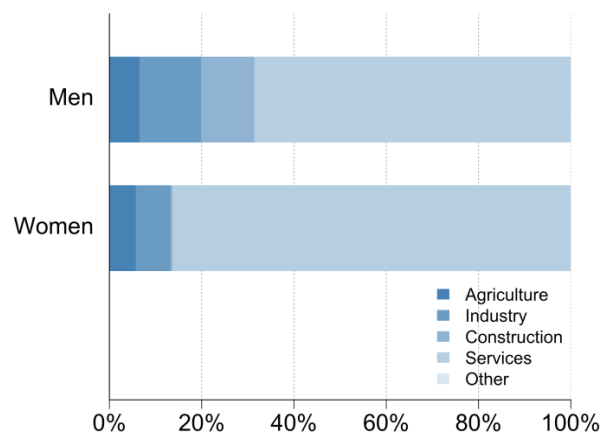


The majority of both men and women in service sector

In 2009, 86.4 per cent of male workers and 68.6 per cent of female workers in Lebanon worked in the service sector. Industry was also a major source of employment, accounting for 13.4

per cent of men's jobs and 7.5 per cent of women's jobs.

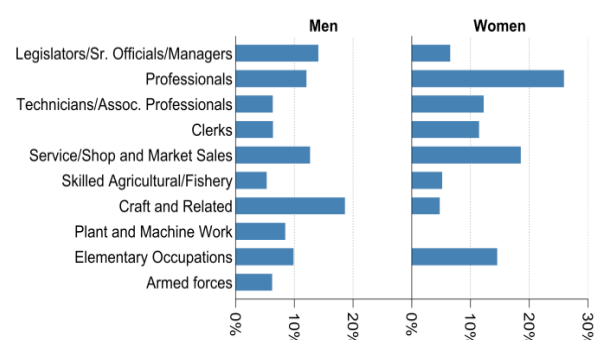
Figure 1.3.5: Employment by economic activity and sex in Lebanon, 2009



One out of four working women a professional in 2009

Approximately one in four (25.9 per cent) working women in Lebanon were classified as 'Professionals' in 2009. Employment in 'Service and Shop and Market Sales' was also common amongst women (18.6 per cent). Men's employment was relatively evenly distributed across occupational groups. 'Craft and Related' work was most prevalent (18.6 per cent), followed by 'Legislators, Senior Officials, and Managers' (14.1 per cent).

Figure 1.3.6: Employment by occupation and sex in Lebanon, 2009





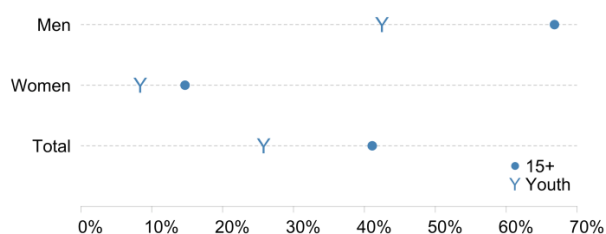
At a Glance

Total Unemployment	23.7%
Unemployment for Women	26.8%
Unemployment for Youth	38.8%
Total Economic Activity Rate	41.1%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	14.7%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	25.8%
Main Occupations	
1. Service/Shop and Market Sales	20%
2. Elementary Occupations	18%
3. Craft and Related	16%

Low labour force participation for both men and women

In 2010, labour force participation rates amongst women in Palestine was less than a third of men's participation rates (14.7 per cent vs. 66.8 per cent). Youth labour force participation rates were roughly five times higher for men than they were for women, 42.5 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively.

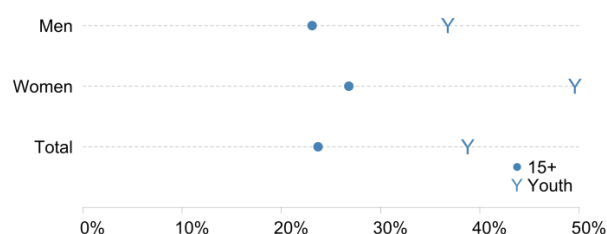
Figure 1.4.1: Labour force participation rates in Palestine, 2010



Unemployment nearly 50 per cent for female youth

Unemployment rates were high in Palestine in 2010, especially among youth. While the gap between men and women's unemployment (23.1 per cent and 26.8 per cent, respectively) was relatively small overall, disparity between the sexes was more apparent in youth rates. Over a third (36.8 per cent) of economically active male youth were unemployed, while nearly half (49.6 per cent) of economically active female youth were unemployed.

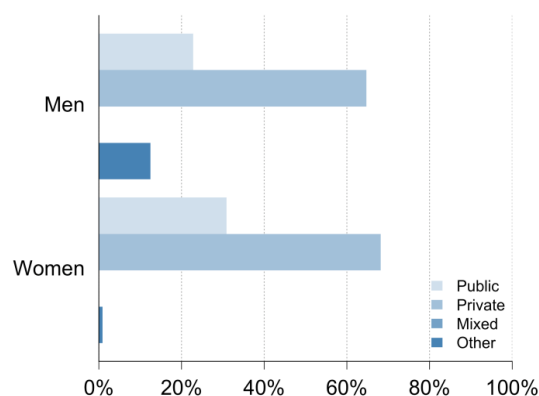
Figure 1.4.2: Unemployment rates in Palestine, 2010



Private sector a strong presence in Palestine's labour market

Roughly two thirds of the jobs in Palestine in 2010 were in the private sector (64.7 per cent of men and 68.2 per cent of women). Also, a relatively high percentage of men (12.5 per cent) worked in neither public nor private sector jobs.

Figure 1.4.3: Employment by economic sector in Palestine, 2010

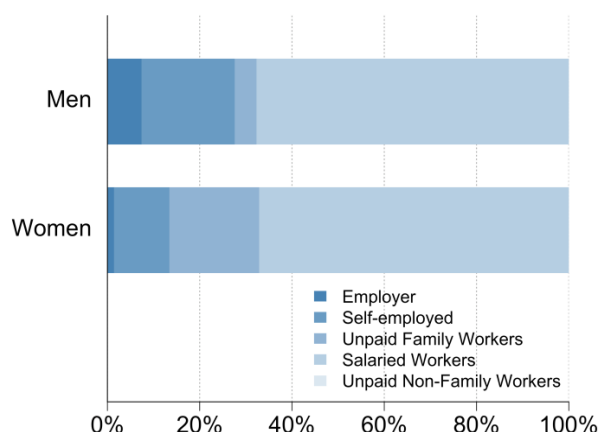


All data in this section describe Palestine residents. No nationality disaggregation is included. 'At a glance' data are from 2010.

About one in five women in Palestine were Unpaid Family Workers

The majority of workers in Palestine were salaried in 2010 (67.7 per cent of men and 67.1 per cent of women). However, there were also a large number of women, 19.5 per cent, who were unpaid family workers. Approximately one in five (20.2 per cent) of men were reportedly self-employed.

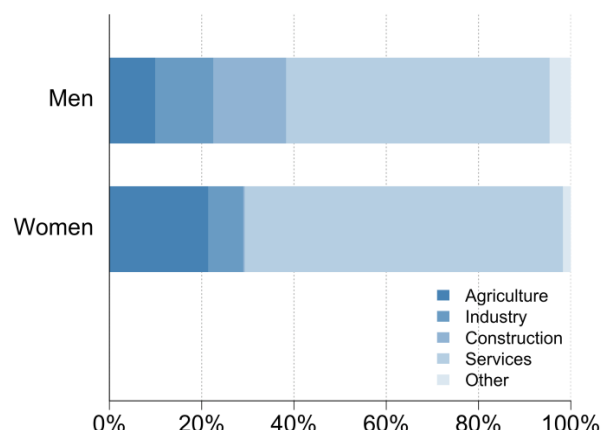
Figure 1.4.4: Employment by status in Palestine, 2010



Majority of men and women in service sector

The majority of workers in Palestine are employed in the service sector, which provided work for 57.1 per cent of men and 69.0 per cent of women. Just over one in five working women (21.4 per cent) were employed in agriculture, while just less than one in six men (15.8 per cent) were employed in the construction sector.

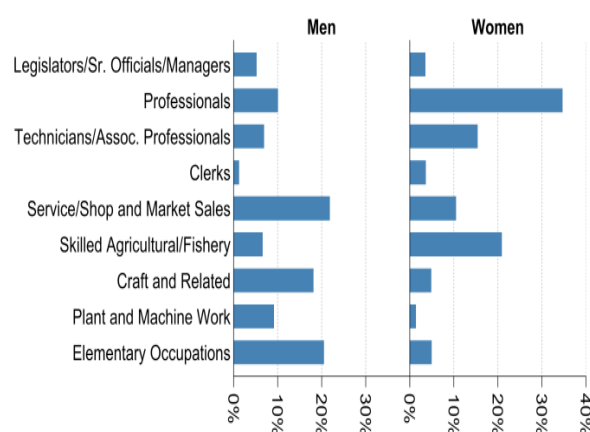
Figure 1.4.5: Employment by economic activity in Palestine, 2010



Over one third of working women were professionals in 2010

Just over one third (34.7 per cent) of working women in Palestine were 'Professionals' in 2010. In comparison, only 10.1 per cent of working men held jobs in the 'Professional' occupations. The most common occupation for men was 'Service and Shop and Market Sales', which accounted for 21.9 per cent of total male employment.

Figure 1.4.6: Employment by occupation and sex in Palestine, 2010





At a Glance

Total Unemployment	0.3%
Unemployment for Women	1.9%
Unemployment for Youth	1.2%
Total Economic Activity Rate	87.7%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	49.0%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	71.0%
Main Occupations	
1. Craft and Related	30.1%
2. Armed Forces	20.8%
3. Plant and Machine Workers	13.2%

Highest labour force participation in region, but persistent gender and youth gaps

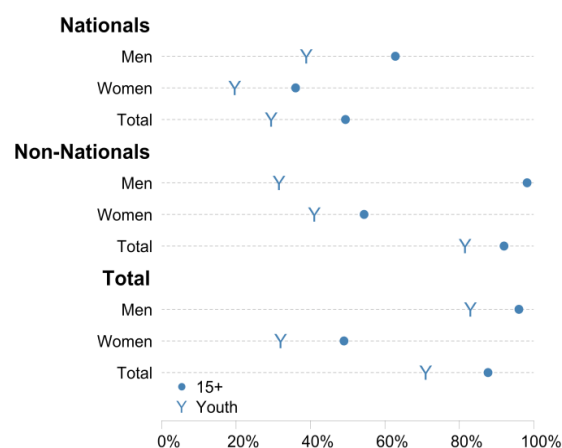
In 2009, the Qatar Statistical Authority reported its overall economic activity rate at 87.7 per cent, the highest in the ESCWA region. Rates were more modest among Qatari citizens. 49.4 per cent of Qatari nationals were economically active, compared to 92.0 per cent of non-nationals.

Considerable disparities remained between women's and men's participation in the labour force. While 62.8 per cent of male citizens were economically active, the rate was only 36.0 per cent for female citizens. Disparities persisted among non-nationals as well, activity rates for men and women were 98.2 per cent and 54.4 per cent, respectively.

'At a glance' data are from 2009 and include both nationals and non-nationals.

The majority (71.0 per cent) of the youth population participated in the labour force, but at a noticeably lower rate than that of older residents. The activity rate for young male Qataris was almost twice that of young female Qataris (38.9 per cent vs. 19.7 per cent). Interestingly, however, in the non-national youth population, females' participation (41.1 per cent) was higher than males' (31.6 per cent).

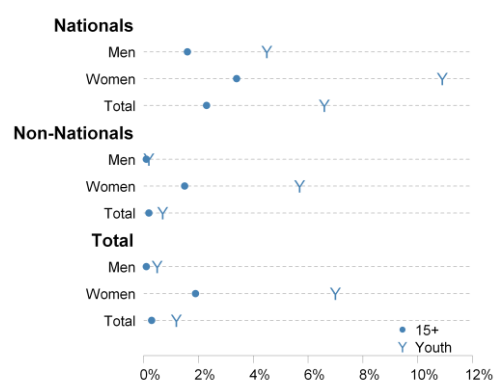
Figure 1.5.1: Qatar labour force participation rates by nationality and sex, 2009



Lowest Unemployment in the Region

The Qatar Statistical Authority reported an unemployment rate of 0.3 per cent in 2009, the lowest in the ESCWA region. Unemployment was somewhat higher among Qatari citizens (2.3 per cent), youth (1.2 per cent), and women (1.9 per cent).

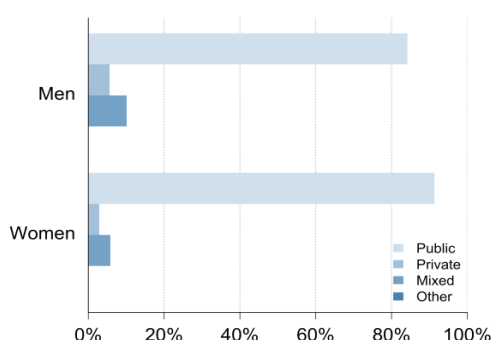
Figure 1.5.2: Qatar unemployment rates by nationality and sex, 2009



Vast majority of Qataris worked in the public sector in 2009

Overall, 84.2 per cent of working male Qataris and 91.3 per cent of working female Qataris were employed in the public sector in 2009. Relatively high mixed-sector work percentages were also reported: 10.1 per cent for men and 5.8 per cent for women. Almost no Qataris were reported to be employed in the 'other' category, (0.1 per cent of men and 0.0 per cent of women).

Figure 1.5.3: Qatari employment by economic sector and sex, 2009



Half of non-national males worked in construction

The majority of Qatari men and women worked in the service sector in 2009, as did non-Qatari women (82.6 per cent, 95.4 per cent and 93.5 per cent, respectively). Non-Qatari men, however, most frequently worked in construction (51 per cent). The service sector provided work for roughly one third of non-Qatari men (32.2 per cent), while another 15.2 per cent worked in industry.

Figure 1.5.4: Qatari employment by economic activity and sex, 2009

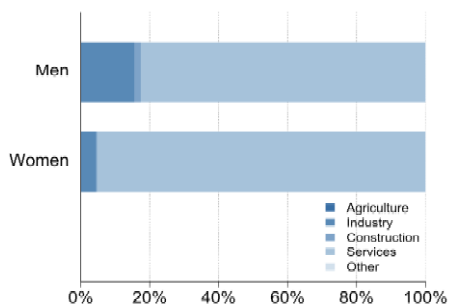
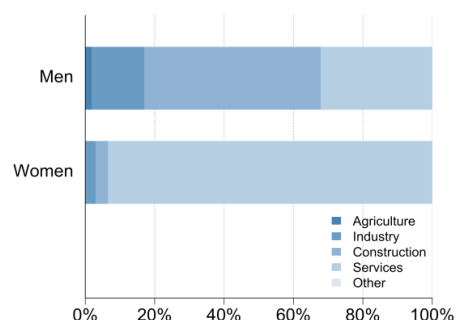


Figure 1.5.5: Non-Qatari employment by economic activity and sex, 2009

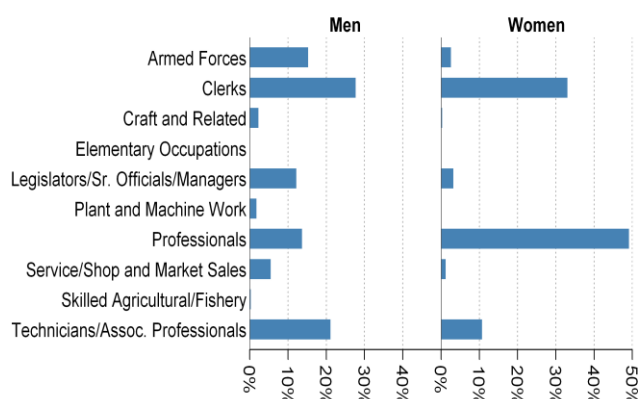


Qatari women held the majority in the professionals occupational group

As pointed out on the Qatar Statistical Authority website, the only occupational group in which Qatari women held the majority over Qatari men in 2009 was in the 'Professionals' category. Almost half (49.1 per cent) of working Qatari women worked as a 'Professional'. Qatari women were also commonly employed as 'Clerks' (33.0 per cent) and 'Technicians or Associate Professionals' (10.7 per cent).

Qatari men were most commonly employed as 'Clerks' (27.7 per cent), followed by 'Technicians or Associate Professionals' (21.1 per cent) and the 'Armed Forces' (15.3 per cent). A notable number of Qatari men also found work as 'Professionals' (13.7 per cent) and 'Legislators, Senior Officials, and Managers' (12.2 per cent).

Figure 1.5.6: Qatari occupations by sex, 2009





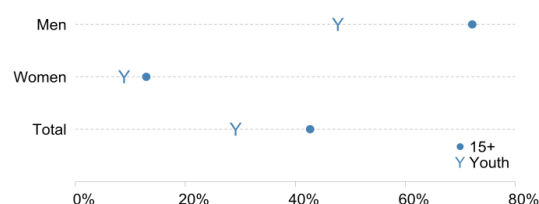
At a Glance

Total Unemployment	8.1%
Unemployment for Women	20.0%
Unemployment for Youth	18.6%
Total Economic Activity Rate	42.7%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	12.9%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	29.2%
Main Occupations	
1. Craft and Related	27.8%
2. Service/Shop and Market Sales	14.0%
3. Plant and Machine Work	11.9%

Only 12.9 per cent of women participated in the labour force in 2010

The women's labour force participation rate was extremely low in the Syrian Arab Republic in 2010, at 12.9 per cent amongst working-age females. The rate was even lower, at 8.9 per cent, amongst female youth. The majority of working-age men participated in the labour force, 72.2 per cent, which was over five times the rate for women. Just under half (47.8 per cent) of male youth participated in the labour force.

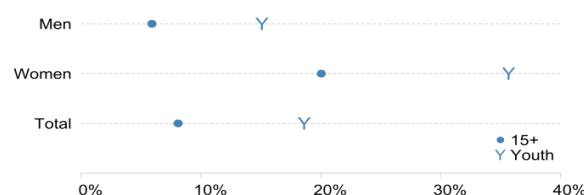
Figure 1.6.1: Syrian Arab Republic labour force participation rates by sex, 2010



Over one third of female youth unemployed in 2005

One in five (20 per cent) economically active women was unemployed in 2005 and the unemployment rate was even higher, at 35.7 per cent, for female youth. Unemployment amongst men of working-age was low (5.9 per cent), but male youth faced unemployment rates more than twice as high (15.1 per cent).

Figure 1.6.2: Syrian Arab Republic unemployment rates by sex, 2005

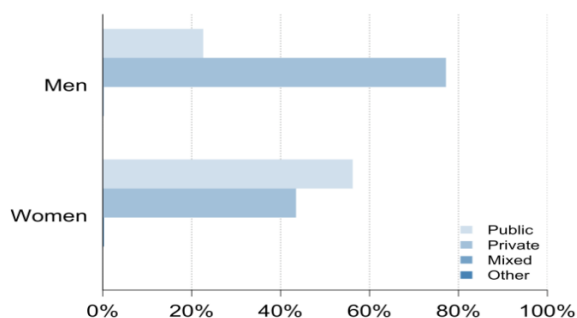


Three out of four men worked in the private sector in 2010

Roughly three out of four working men (77.2 per cent) were employed in the private sector in 2010. The public sector provided the majority of women's employment (56.2 per cent).

All data in this section describe Syrian nationals. The non-national population is not included. 'At a glance' data are from the latest year for each indicator. Unemployment rates are from 2005, but labour force participation rates and main occupations are from 2010.

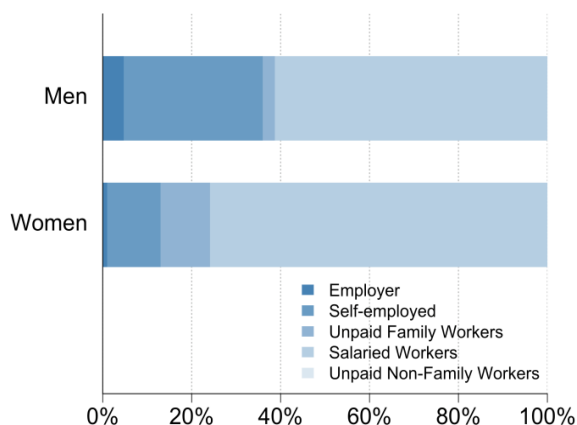
Figure 1.6.3: Syrian Arab Republic employment by sector and sex, 2010



Nearly a third of working men were self-employed

A relatively large portion of Syria's male labour force (31.3 per cent) were self-employed in 2010. The majority of the rest of the male labour force were salaried (61.3 per cent). However, only 12 per cent of working women were self-employed. Just over three quarters of women were salaried workers (75.9 per cent), and another 11.1 per cent were unpaid family workers.

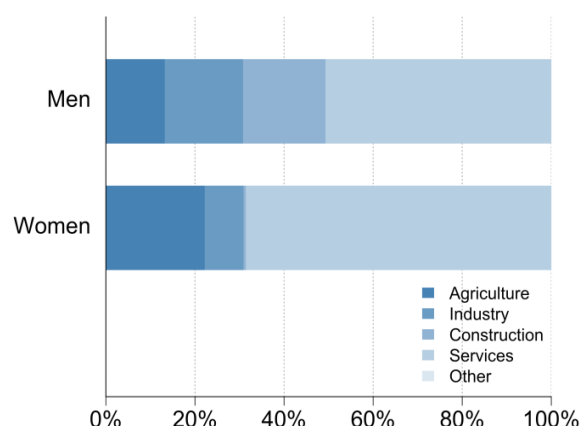
Figure 1.6.4: Syrian Arab Republic employment by status and sex, 2010



Agriculture remained a significant source of employment, especially for women

A large percentage of Syrian workers were involved in agriculture. About a fifth (22.2 per cent) of women worked in 'Agriculture' in 2010, as did 13.2 per cent of men. 'Industry' and 'Construction' were also major sources of work for men, employing 17.6 per cent and 18.5 per cent, respectively.

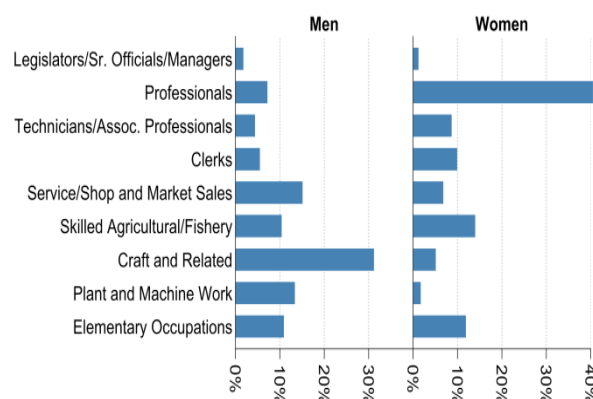
Figure 1.6.5: Syrian Arab Republic employment by economic activity by sex, 2010



Over half of working women worked in Professional and related categories

The 'Legislators, Senior Officials, and Managers' (1.2 per cent); 'Professionals' (40.6 per cent); and 'Technicians and Associate Professionals' (8.7 per cent) groups combined employed just over half of working Syrian women in 2010. The most common occupation for men was 'Craft and Related' work, which made up 31.2 per cent of men's employment. There were also a relatively large percentage of both men (10.9 per cent) and women (11.9 per cent) who worked in 'Elementary occupations'.

Figure 1.6.6: Syrian Arab Republic occupations by sex, 2010





At a Glance

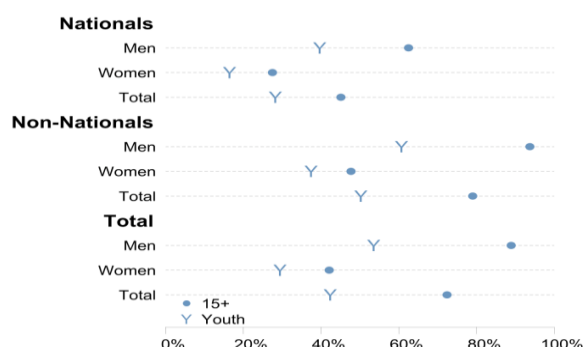
Total Unemployment	4.2%
Unemployment for Women	10.8%
Unemployment for Youth	13.2%
Total Economic Activity Rate	72.4%
Economic Activity Rate for Women	42.1%
Economic Activity Rate for Youth	42.4%
Main Occupations	
1. Service/Shop and Market Sales	21%
2. Professionals	16%
3. Technicians/Associate Professionals	13%

Low labour force participation rates for nationals

In 2009, labour force participation rates for nationals in the United Arab Emirates were low and markedly even lower for women and youth. Only 27.5 per cent of women of working age and 16.5 per cent of female youth participated in the labour force. Rates for Emirati men were over twice as high, 62.5 per cent for men of working age and 39.7 per cent for male youth.

The participation rate for non-nationals in the United Arab Emirates was considerably higher in all categories: 93.4 per cent for men, 47.7 per cent for women, 60.7 per cent for male youth, and 37.5 per cent for female youth.

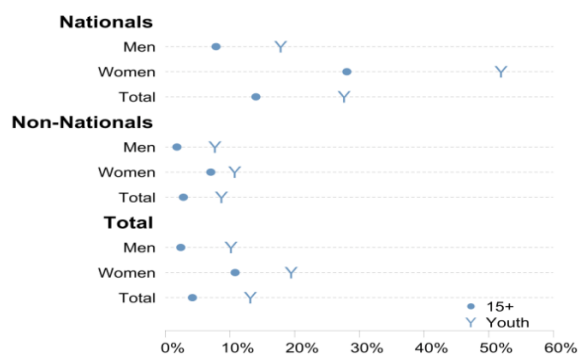
Figure 1.7.1: United Arab Emirates labour force participation rates, 2009



Unemployment rate was more than 50 per cent among female Emirati youth

While the rate of unemployment was relatively low in the United Arab Emirates, Emirati women still struggled to find work. In 2009, the unemployment rate was 28.1 per cent for Emirati women of working-age and 51.9 per cent for female Emirati youth. Overall unemployment for Emirati men was low, at 7.8 per cent, but over twice as high for male Emirati youth (17.9 per cent). Unemployment rates were low for non-nationals, even among female youth, of whom only 10.8 per cent were unemployed.

Figure 1.7.2: United Arab Emirates unemployment rates, 2009



'At a glance' data are from 2009 and include both nationals and non-nationals.

Public sector provided work for large per cent of nationals, small per cent of non-nationals

The public sector provided work for a large share of nationals in 2009 (87.2 per cent for men and 78.4 per cent for women), but only made up a small portion of non-nationals' work (16.2 per cent for men and 8.7 per cent for women). Most of the rest of non-Emirati men (71.6 per cent) worked in the private sector, and over half of non-Emirati women (55 per cent) worked in a sector referred to as 'Other'.

Figure 1.7.3: Employment by sector and sex, United Arab Emirates, 2009

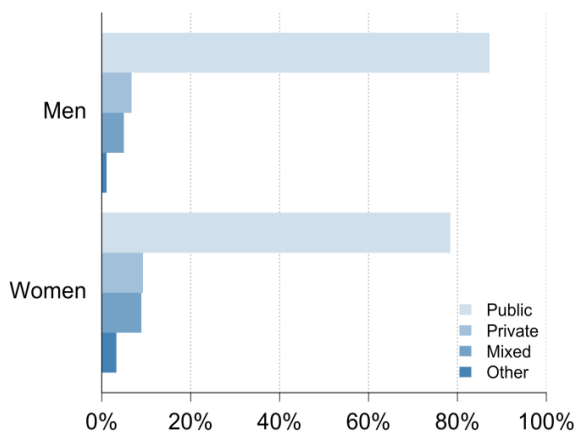
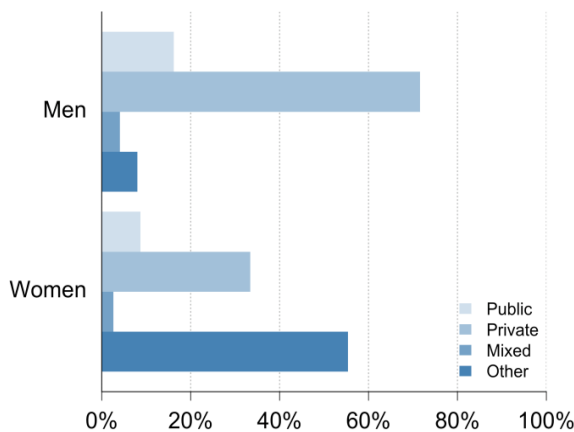


Figure 1.7.4: Non-Emirati employment by sector, 2009

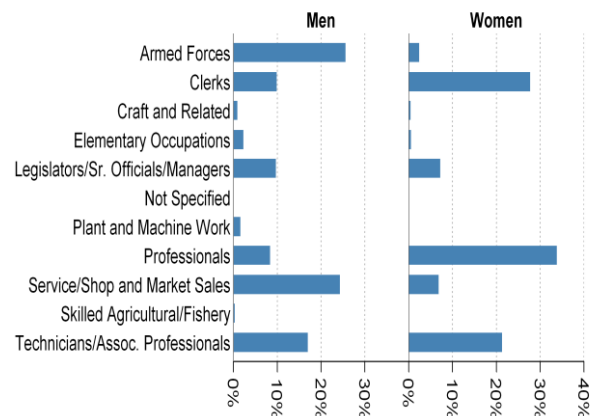


Many Emirati women worked as professionals

In 2009, the two largest occupation groups for Emirati women were 'Professionals' (33.8 per cent) and 'Clerks' (27.7 per cent). About half

of Emirati men worked in the Armed Forces (25.6 per cent) or were employed in 'Service Work and Shop and Market Sales' (24.3 per cent). A large proportion of both male nationals (17 per cent) and female nationals (21.3 per cent) were also employed as 'Technicians and Associate Professionals'.

Figure 1.7.5: Emirati occupations by sex, 2009



The most common occupation for non-Emirati women was 'Service and Shop and Market Sales', which accounted for 58.2 per cent of employment in 2009. Employment of male non-nationals' was evenly distributed amongst occupation groups. There was a relatively large percentage (15.9 per cent) of non-Emirati men working in 'Elementary Occupations'.

Figure 1.7.6: Non-Emirati occupations by sex, 2009

